

## □ 17 □ □□□□□□□□□□□□□

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1□□2021·□□□□·□□□□□□□□□□  $f(x) = ae^x - (x+1)^2$  □□□  $a \in \mathbb{R}$  □□□□□□□□□□

□1□□□□□  $f(x)$  □□□□□

□2□□  $x > 0$  □□  $f(x) > \ln x - x^2 - x - 3$  □□  $a$  □□□□□□

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□1□□□□□□□

□2□  $\left(\frac{1}{e^3}, +\infty\right)$

□□□□

□1□□□  $f'(x) = (x+1)(ae^x - 2)$  □□□□□  $a \leq 0$  □  $0 < a < 2e$  □  $a = 2e$  □  $a > 2e$  □□□□□□  $f'(x) > 0$  □  $f'(x) < 0$  □□□□□□□

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□2□□□□□□□□□□□  $ae^x - \ln x - x + 2 > 0$  □  $x > 0$  □□□□□□□  $a$  □□  $a > \frac{\ln x + x - 2}{e^x}$  □□  $g(x) = \frac{\ln x + x - 2}{e^x}$  ( $x > 0$ ) □□□□□□

$g(x)$  □□□□□□□□.

□1□

□  $f(x) = ae^x - (x+1)^2$  □□

$f'(x) = a(x+1)e^x - 2(x+1) = (x+1)(ae^x - 2)$  □

□  $a \leq 0$  □□  $ae^x - 2 < 0$  □□  $x < -1$  □□  $f'(x) > 0$  □□  $x > -1$  □□  $f'(x) < 0$  □

□□  $f(x)$  □□□□□□□□  $(-\infty, -1)$  □□□□□□□□  $(-1, +\infty)$

□  $a > 0$  □□□  $f'(x) = 0$  □□  $x_1 = -1$  □  $x_2 = \ln \frac{2}{a}$  □

① □  $\ln \frac{2}{a} = -1$  □□  $a = 2e$  □□  $f'(x) \geq 0$  □□□□□□  $f(x)$  □  $\mathbb{R}$  □□□□□□

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \ln \frac{2}{a} < -1 \quad a > 2e$$

$$f'(x) > 0 \quad x < \ln \frac{2}{a} \quad f'(x) < 0 \quad \ln \frac{2}{a} < x < -1$$

$$f(x) \text{ 在 } (-\infty, \ln \frac{2}{a}) \text{ 上单调递增, 在 } (\ln \frac{2}{a}, -1) \text{ 上单调递减}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \ln \frac{2}{a} > -1 \quad 0 < a < 2e$$

$$f'(x) > 0 \quad x < -1 \quad f'(x) < 0 \quad -1 < x < \ln \frac{2}{a}$$

$$f(x) \text{ 在 } (-\infty, -1) \text{ 上单调递增, 在 } (-1, \ln \frac{2}{a}) \text{ 上单调递减}$$

讨论：

$$a \leq 0 \quad f(x) \text{ 在 } (-\infty, -1) \text{ 上单调递增, 在 } (-1, +\infty) \text{ 上单调递减}$$

$$a = 2e \quad f(x) \text{ 在 } \mathbb{R} \text{ 上单调递增}$$

$$a > 2e \quad f(x) \text{ 在 } (-\infty, \ln \frac{2}{a}) \text{ 上单调递增, 在 } (\ln \frac{2}{a}, -1) \text{ 上单调递减}$$

$$\text{在 } (\ln \frac{2}{a}, -1) \text{ 上单调递减}$$

$$0 < a < 2e \quad f(x) \text{ 在 } (-\infty, -1) \text{ 上单调递增, 在 } (-1, \ln \frac{2}{a}) \text{ 上单调递减}$$

$$\text{在 } (-1, \ln \frac{2}{a}) \text{ 上单调递减}.$$

2.

$$f(x) > \ln x - x^2 - x - 3 \quad a e^x - \ln x - x + 2 > 0 \quad x > 0$$

$$a > \frac{\ln x + x - 2}{e^x} \quad x > 0$$



2.  $f(x) \geq 0 \iff a \geq 1$   $e^x \geq x+1$   $0$ .

1.

$$a=1 \implies f(x) = e^{x-1} - \ln x - 1 \implies f'(x) = e^{x-1} - \frac{1}{x} \quad x > 0$$

$$y = f(x) \quad (0, +\infty) \implies f(1) = 0$$

$$0 < x < 1 \implies f(x) < 0 \quad x > 1 \implies f(x) > 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) \geq 0 \quad (0, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

$$\therefore f(x) \geq f(1) = 0$$

2.

$$\therefore f(x) \geq 0$$

$$\therefore f(1) \geq 0$$

$$\therefore a \geq 1$$

$$f(x) = a^2 e^{x-1} - \frac{1}{x} \quad x > 0 \implies y = f(x) \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$f(1) = a^2 - 1 \geq 0 \implies f\left(\frac{1}{1+a^2}\right) = a^2 e^{\frac{1}{1+a^2}-1} - a^2 - 1 < 0$$

$$\therefore \exists x_0 \in \left(\frac{1}{1+a^2}, 1\right) \implies f(x_0) = 0 \implies f(x) \geq 0 \quad (0, x_0) \cup (x_0, +\infty)$$

$$\therefore f(x)_{\min} = f(x_0) = a^2 e^{x_0-1} - \ln x_0 - a \implies a^2 e^{x_0-1} = \frac{1}{x_0}$$

$$\therefore f(x_0) = \frac{1}{x_0} - \ln x_0 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x_0} e^{\frac{x_0-1}{2}}}$$

$$\implies e^x \geq x+1$$

$$\therefore e^{x-1} \geq x \therefore e^{\frac{x-1}{2}} \geq \sqrt{x}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{\sqrt{x_0 e^{\frac{x_0-1}{2}}}} \leq \frac{1}{x_0} \therefore \frac{1}{x_0} - \ln x_0 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x_0 e^{\frac{x_0-1}{2}}}} \geq 0$$

$$\therefore a \geq 1 \quad f'(x) \geq 0$$

$$\therefore a \in [1, +\infty).$$

$$3 \text{ 2021} \cdot \text{ } f(x) = \ln x \quad g(x) = kx^2 - 2x (k \in R).$$

$$1 \text{ } y = f(x) \quad x=1 \quad y = g(x) \quad k$$

$$2 \text{ } x \in (0, +\infty) \quad f(x) \leq g(x) \quad k$$

$$\text{ } \frac{9}{4}$$

$$1 \frac{9}{4}$$

$$2 \frac{7}{4}$$

$$\text{ } \frac{9}{4}$$

$$1 \text{ } y = f(x) \quad x=1 \quad y = f(x) \quad x=1 \quad y = g(x) \quad y = g(x)$$

$$\text{ } \frac{9}{4}$$

$$2 \text{ } h(x) = g(x) - f(x) = kx^2 - 2x - \ln x \quad x \in (0, +\infty) \quad f(x) \leq g(x) \quad k \geq \frac{2}{x} + \frac{\ln x}{x^2} \quad x \in (0, +\infty)$$

$$\text{ } \frac{9}{4}$$

$$1 \frac{9}{4}$$

$$\text{ } f(x) = \ln x$$

$$\text{ } f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\text{ } f(1) = 1, \quad (1) = 0$$

$$\text{ } y = f(x) \quad x=1 \quad y = x^{-1}$$

$$\begin{cases} y=x-1 \\ y=kx^2-2x \\ kx^2-3x+1=0 \end{cases}$$

$$y=f(x) \quad x=1 \quad y=g(x)$$

$$\Delta=9-4k=0 \quad k=\frac{9}{4}$$

$$2$$

$$h(x)=g(x)-f(x)=kx^2-2x-\ln x$$

$$x \in (0, +\infty) \quad f(x) \leq g(x)$$

$$k \geq \frac{2}{x} + \frac{\ln x}{x^2} \quad x \in (0, +\infty)$$

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{2}{x} + \frac{\ln x}{x^2}$$

$$\varphi'(x) = -\frac{2}{x^2} + \frac{1-2\ln x}{x^3} = \frac{1-2\ln x-2x}{x^2}$$

$$r(x) = 1-2\ln x-2x$$

$$r'(x) = -\frac{2}{x} - 2 < 0$$

$$r(x) \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$r(1) = -1 < 0, r\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = 1 + 2 - \frac{2}{e} > 0$$

$$x_0 \in \left(\frac{1}{e}, 1\right) \quad r(x_0) = 0 \quad \varphi'(x_0) = 0$$

$$\varphi(x) \quad (0, x_0) \quad (x_0, +\infty)$$

$$\varphi(x) \leq \varphi(x_0) = \frac{2}{x_0} + \frac{\ln x_0}{x_0^2}$$



$$\square a > 0 \square\square f'(x) = e^x - a = 0 \square\square x = \ln a.$$

$$x < \ln a \square\square f'(x) < 0 \square\square f(x) \square (-\infty, \ln a) \square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$x > \ln a \square\square f'(x) > 0 \square\square f(x) \square (\ln a, +\infty) \square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square\square a \leq 0 \square\square f'(x) \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square R \square$$

$$\square a > 0 \square\square f(x) \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square (-\infty, \ln a) \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square (\ln a, +\infty).$$

$$\square 2 \square$$

$$g(x) = f(x) - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}a^2 = e^x - ax - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}a^2 \square$$

$$g'(x) = e^x - x - a \square$$

$$g''(x) = e^x - 1 \square$$

$$\therefore x \geq 0 \square$$

$$\therefore g''(x) = e^x - 1 \geq 0 \square\square g'(x) \square [0, +\infty) \square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$g'(x)_{\min} = g'(0) = 1 - a.$$

$$\square 1 - a \geq 0 \square\square a \leq 1 \square\square$$

$$g'(x)_{\min} = 1 - a \geq 0 \square\square g(x) \square [0, +\infty) \square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square g'(x)_{\min} = g'(0) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}a^2 \geq 0 \square\square -\sqrt{2} \leq a \leq \sqrt{2} \square$$

$$\square -\sqrt{2} \leq a \leq 1.$$

$$\square 1 - a < 0 \square\square a > 1 \square\square$$

$$g'(x)_{\min} = 1 - a < 0 \square$$

$$\exists x_0 > 0 \square\square g'(x_0) = e^{x_0} - x_0 - a = 0 \square\square a = e^{x_0} - x_0 \square\square e^{x_0} = a + x_0 \square$$





□1□

$$\therefore f(x) = e^x - 2x + \sin x \quad \therefore f'(x) = e^x - 2 + \cos x$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad x, 0 \quad e^x - 2 \in (-2, -1], -1, \cos x, 1$$

$$\therefore e^x - 2 + \cos x, 0 \quad x, 0 \quad \therefore f'(x), 0 \quad \therefore f(x) \quad (-\infty, 0)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad x > 0 \quad g(x) = e^x - 2 + \cos x \quad g'(x) = e^x - \sin x > 0 \quad x > 0$$

$$\therefore g(x) \quad (0, +\infty) \quad g(0) = 0 \quad \therefore g(x) > 0 \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$f'(x) > 0 \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$\therefore f(x) \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$\text{f(x) \quad (-\infty, 0) \quad (0, +\infty) \quad .}$$

□2□

$$\square_{x,0} \quad e^x - 2x + \sin x \cdot \frac{1}{3}x^3 - 2x + 2\sin x + m$$

$$\therefore m \leq e^x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \sin x \quad u(x) = e^x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \sin x(x, 0)$$

$$\therefore u'(x) = e^x - x^2 - \cos x \quad u(x) = e^x - x^2 - \cos x(x, 0)$$

$$\square \square 1 \quad v'(x) = e^x - 2x + \sin x \quad v'(0) = 1 \quad \therefore v(x) \quad (0, +\infty) \quad v(0) = 0$$

$$\therefore u(x), 0 \quad x \geq 0 \quad \therefore u(x) \quad [0, +\infty) \quad u(0) = 1$$

$$\therefore m \leq u(x)_{\min} = u(0) = 1$$

$$6 \square \square 2021 \cdot \square \square \cdot \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) = a \cos x - 2 \sin x \quad a \in \mathbf{R}.$$

$$\square 1 \quad a = 2 \quad f(x) \quad (0, 2\pi)$$

$$\forall x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad f(x) < 3x \quad a \text{ constant}.$$

1.1

$$f(x) \in (0, \pi) \quad f(x) \in (\pi, 2\pi) \quad f(x) \in (2\pi, 3\pi)$$

$$2.1 \quad |a| \leq 5$$

1.2

$$1. \quad g(x) = 3x + 2\sin x - a\cos x \quad h(x) = g'(x) \quad h(x) = 3 + (2-a)\cos x + a\sin x$$

$$a \text{ constant} \quad a \text{ constant}.$$

1.3

$$a = 2 \quad f(x) = 2x\cos x - 2\sin x \quad f'(x) = -2x\sin x \quad f'(x) = 0 \quad x \in (0, 2\pi) \quad x = \pi \quad x \in (0, \pi) \quad x \in (\pi, 2\pi)$$

$$f(x) < 0 \quad x \in (\pi, 2\pi) \quad f(x) > 0 \quad x \in (0, \pi)$$

$$f(x) \in (0, \pi) \quad f(x) \in (\pi, 2\pi) \quad f(x) \in (2\pi, 3\pi)$$

2.1

$$g(x) = 3x + 2\sin x - a\cos x \quad g'(x) = 3 + (2-a)\cos x + a\sin x$$

$$a, 0 \quad a\cos x, 0 \quad g(x) > g(0) = 0$$

$$0 < a, 5 \quad g'(x) \dots 3 - 3\cos x + a\sin x > 0 \quad g'(x) \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad g'(x) \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$$

$$g(0) = 0 \quad g(x) > g(0) = 0$$

$$a > 5 \quad h(x) = g'(x) = 3 + (2-a)\cos x + a\sin x \quad h(x) = (2a-2)\sin x + a\cos x > 0 \quad h(x) \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad h(x) \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$$

$$h(0) = 5 - a < 0, h\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 3 + \frac{a\pi}{2} > 0.$$

$x_0 \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 
 $h(x_0) = 0$ 
 $\forall x \in (0, x_0)$ 
 $h(x) < 0$ 
 $g(x) \in (0, x_0)$

$g(x) < g(0) = 0$

$a \mid a \leq 5$

$f(x) = 2a - \frac{1}{x} \ln x (a \in \mathbb{Z})$

$f(x)$

$g(x) = \frac{2 + \ln x}{x}$ 
 $\forall x \in (1, +\infty)$ 
 $f(x) < g(x)$ 
 $a$

$f(1) = 2a - 1$

$2 \mid 1$

$2a - \frac{1}{x} \ln x < \frac{2 + \ln x}{x}$ 
 $2a < \frac{3}{x} + \ln x + \frac{\ln x}{x}$ 
 $\forall x \in (1, +\infty)$ 
 $F(x) = \frac{3}{x} + \ln x + \frac{\ln x}{x} (x > 1)$

$F(x)$

$1 \mid$

$f(x)$ 
 $(0, +\infty)$

$f(x) = \frac{1-x}{x^2}$ 
 $f(x) = 0$ 
 $x = 1$

$f(x) > 0$ 
 $0 < x < 1$ 
 $f(x) < 0$ 
 $x > 1$

$f(x)$ 
 $x \in (0, 1)$ 
 $x \in (1, +\infty)$

$f(x)$ 
 $f(1) = 2a - 1$

$2 \mid$



8. 2021. . . . .  $f(x) = e^{x-1} + x \ln x - ax^2$

1.  $a=1$  . . . . .  $y=f(x)$  . . . . .  $(1, f(1))$  . . . . .

2.  $f(x) \geq 0$  . . . . .  $a$  . . . . .

. . . . .

1.  $y=0$

2.  $(-\infty, 1]$

. . . . .

(1) . . . . .  $f(x) = e^{x-1} + x \ln x - ax^2$  . . . . .  $x=1$  . . . . . (2) . . . . .  $f(x) \geq 0$  . . . . .

$f(1) \geq 0$  . . . . .  $a \leq 1$  . . . . .  $a \leq 1$  . . . . .  $f(x) \geq 0$  . . . . .

1. . . . .

$a=1$  . . . . .  $f(x) = e^{x-1} + x \ln x - x^2$  . . . . .  $f(1) = 0$  . . . . .  $f(x) = e^{x-1} + \ln x + 1 - 2x$  . . . . .

$\therefore f(1) = 0$  . . . . .

$\therefore$  . . . . .  $y=f(x)$  . . . . .  $(1, f(1))$  . . . . .  $y=0$  . . . . .

2. . . . .

$\therefore f(x) \geq 0$  . . . . .  $\therefore f(1) \geq 0$  . . . . .  $\therefore a \leq 1$  . . . . .

$a \leq 1$  . . . . .  $f(x) \geq e^{x-1} + x \ln x - x^2 = x \left( \frac{e^{x-1}}{x} + \ln x - x \right)$  . . . . .

$g(x) = \frac{e^{x-1}}{x} + \ln x - x$  . . . . .  $g'(x) = \frac{e^{x-1}(x-1)}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x} - 1 = \frac{(x-1)(e^{x-1} - x)}{x^2}$  . . . . .

$h(x) = e^{x-1} - x$  . . . . .  $h'(x) = e^{x-1} - 1$  . . . . .

$x \in (0, 1)$  . . . . .  $h(x) < 0$  . . . . .  $h(x)$  . . . . .  $x \in (1, +\infty)$  . . . . .  $h(x) > 0$  . . . . .  $h(x)$  . . . . .



$$\square e^{p+1} \leq 1 \square \square a \leq -1 \square \square f'(x) \geq 0 \square [1,2] \square \square \square \square f'(x) \square [1,2] \square \square \square$$

$$\square 1 < e^{p+1} < 2 \square \square a \in (-1, -1 + \ln 2) \square \square x \in (1, e^{p+1}) \square \square f'(x) < 0 \square f'(x) \square \square \square \square a \in (e^{p+1}, 2) \square \square f'(x) > 0 \square f'(x) \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square a \geq -1 + \ln 2 \square \square f'(x) \square [1,2] \square \square \square \square a \leq -1 \square \square f'(x) \square [1,2] \square \square \square \square a \in (-1, -1 + \ln 2) \square \square x \in (1, e^{p+1}) \square \square f'(x) \square \square \square \square$$

$$a \in (e^{p+1}, 2) \square \square f'(x) \square \square \square$$

$$\square 2 \square$$

$$\square a = -1 \square \square f(x) = \frac{-3 - 3 \ln x}{x} \square \square f(x) > -3x - 2 \square (0, +\infty) \square \square \square \square \Leftrightarrow -3 - 3 \ln x > -3x^2 - 2x \square \square 3 \ln x + 3 - 3x^2 - 2x < 0 \square$$

$$x \in (0, +\infty) \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square h(x) = 3 \ln x + 3 - 3x^2 - 2x \square \square h'(x) = \frac{3}{x} - 6x - 2 = \frac{-6x^2 - 2x + 3}{x} \square$$

$$\square h(x) = 0 \square \square x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{19}}{6} \approx 0.56 \square$$

$$\square x \in \left(0, \frac{-1 + \sqrt{19}}{6}\right) \square \square h(x) > 0 \square h(x) \square \square \square$$

$$\square x \in \left(\frac{-1 + \sqrt{19}}{6}, +\infty\right) \square \square h(x) < 0 \square h(x) \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square h(x)_{\max} = h\left(\frac{-1 + \sqrt{19}}{6}\right) \square \square M = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{19}}{6} \square \square 3 \ln M < 0 \square \square -6M^2 - 2M + 3 = 0 \square \square 3 - 2M = 6M \square \square$$

$$h(M) = 3 \ln M + 3 - 3M^2 - 2M = 3(\ln M + M^2) \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square g(x) = \ln x + x^2 \square$$

$$\square \ln x \leq x - 1 \square \square t(x) = \ln x - x + 1 \square \square t'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - 1 = \frac{1 - x}{x} \square \square x \in (0, 1) \square \square t'(x) > 0 \square t(x) \square \square \square \square x \in (1, +\infty) \square \square t'(x) < 0 \square$$

$$t(x) \square \square \square \square t(x) \leq t(1) = 0 \square \square \square \square \square$$







$$\square\square\square\square\square\square\square f(x)=\frac{e^x}{x}-ax+a\ln x\square\square\square\square(0,+\infty)\square$$

$$\square a=1\square\square\square\square f(x)=\frac{e^x}{x}-x+\ln x\square$$

$$\square\square f(x)=\frac{xe^x-e^x}{x^2}-1+\frac{1}{x}=\frac{(x-1)e^x}{x^2}-\frac{x-1}{x}=\frac{(x-1)(e^x-x)}{x^2}\square$$

$$\square g(x)=e^x-x,x\in(0,+\infty)\square\square g'(x)=e^x-1>0\square$$

$$\square\square g'(x)\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square g'(x)>g'(0)>0\square$$

$$\square f'(x)=0\square\square\square x=1\square$$

$$\square x>1\square\square f'(x)>0\square\square 0<x<1\square\square f'(x)<0\square$$

$$\square\square\square x=1\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square\square f(x)\square\square\square\square\square\square\square 1\square\square\square\square\square\square.$$

$$\square 2\square$$

$$\square\square\square f(x)\geq 0\square\square\square e^{x\ln x}\geq a(x\ln x)\square$$

$$\square t=x\ln x,x\in(0,+\infty)\square\square e^t\geq at\square\square t=1-\frac{1}{x}=\frac{x-1}{x}\square$$

$$\square t=0\square\square\square x=1\square$$

$$\square x>1\square\square t>0\square\square 0<x<1\square\square t<0\square$$

$$\square\square\square x=1\square\square t_{\min}=1\square\square\square t\in[1,+\infty)\square$$

$$\square\square a\leq\frac{e}{t}\square\square m(t)=\frac{e}{t},t\in[1,+\infty)\square\square m(t)=\frac{e^{t-1}}{t}\geq 0\square$$

$$\square\square m(t)_{\min}=m(1)=e\square\square\square\square\square\square a\square\square\square\square\square\square(-\infty,e]\square$$

$$12\square\square 2021\cdot\square\square\cdot\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square f(x)=\ln x+2ax\square a\in\mathbf{R}.$$

$$\square 1\square\square\square\square\square f(x)\square\square\square\square\square\square$$

2.  $x \in (0, +\infty)$   $f(x) + 1 \leq xe^{3x}$   $a$ .

解

1.  $a \leq \frac{3}{2}$

2.  $a \leq \frac{3}{2}$

解

1.  $f(x) = \ln x + 2ax + 1$   $a \geq 0$   $a < 0$   $f(x)$

2.  $2a \leq e^{3x} - \frac{\ln x}{x} - \frac{1}{x}$   $x \in (0, +\infty)$   $g(x) = e^{3x} - \frac{\ln x}{x} - \frac{1}{x}$

$g(x)$   $g(x)$   $g(x)$

1.

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} + 2a = \frac{2ax+1}{x} (x > 0)$$

$a \geq 0$   $f(x) > 0$   $f(x)$   $(0, +\infty)$

$$a < 0 \quad f(x) = 0 \quad x = -\frac{1}{2a}$$

$$0 < x < -\frac{1}{2a} \quad f(x) > 0 \quad x > -\frac{1}{2a} \quad f(x) < 0$$

$$f(x) \quad \left(0, -\frac{1}{2a}\right) \quad \left(-\frac{1}{2a}, +\infty\right)$$

$a \geq 0$   $f(x)$   $(0, +\infty)$

$$a < 0 \quad f(x) \quad \left(0, -\frac{1}{2a}\right) \quad \left(-\frac{1}{2a}, +\infty\right)$$

2.

$$f(x) + 1 \leq xe^{3x} \quad \ln x + 2ax + 1 \leq xe^{3x}$$

$$\therefore 2a \leq e^{3x} - \frac{\ln x}{x} - \frac{1}{x} \quad x \in (0, +\infty)$$

$$\square g(x) = e^{3x} - \frac{\ln x}{x} - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\square g'(x) = 3e^{3x} - \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2} = 3e^{3x} + \frac{\ln x}{x^2} = \frac{3x^2 e^{3x} + \ln x}{x^2}$$

$$\square h(x) = 3x^2 e^{3x} + \ln x \quad \square h'(x) = 6x e^{3x} + 9x^2 e^{3x} + \frac{1}{x} = 3x e^{3x} (2 + 3x) + \frac{1}{x} > 0$$

$$\therefore h(x) \quad (0, +\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square h(1) = 3e^3 + \ln 1 = 3e^3 > 0 \quad \square h\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{3}e + \ln \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}(e - 3\ln 3) = \frac{1}{3}(\ln e^e - \ln 3^3) < 0 \quad \square$$

$$\therefore \exists x_0 \in \left(\frac{1}{3}, 1\right) \quad \square \square h(x_0) = 0 \quad \square$$

$$\therefore g(x) \quad (0, x_0) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad (x_0, +\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square h(x_0) = 0 \quad \square 3x_0^2 e^{3x_0} + \ln x_0 = 0$$

$$\therefore 3x_0 e^{3x_0} = -\frac{\ln x_0}{x_0} = \ln \frac{1}{x_0} e^{\frac{1}{x_0}} \quad \square$$

$$\square f(x) = x e^x \quad x \in (0, +\infty) \quad \square f'(x) = e^x + x e^x = (1+x) e^x > 0$$

$$\square f(x) = x e^x \quad (0, +\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\therefore \square 3x_0 e^{3x_0} = \ln \frac{1}{x_0} e^{\frac{1}{x_0}} \quad \square f(3x_0) = f\left(\ln \frac{1}{x_0}\right) \quad \square$$

$$\therefore 3x_0 = \ln \frac{1}{x_0} \quad \square \square \square e^{3x_0} = \frac{1}{x_0}, \frac{\ln x_0}{x_0} = -3$$

$$\therefore g(x)_{\min} = g(x_0) = e^{3x_0} - \frac{\ln x_0}{x_0} - \frac{1}{x_0} = 3 \quad \square$$

$$\therefore 2a \leq 3$$



$$\textcircled{4} \quad a > \frac{1}{2e}$$

$$x \in [1, a] \quad f'(x) \leq 0 \quad f(x) \text{ 递减}$$

$$x \in [a, \ln 2a] \quad f'(x) \leq 0 \quad f(x) \text{ 递减}$$

$$x \in [\ln 2a, +\infty) \quad f'(x) \leq 0 \quad f(x) \text{ 递减}$$

综上

$$\textcircled{1} \quad a, 0 \quad f(x) \text{ 在 } (-\infty, 1) \text{ 上递增, 在 } (1, +\infty) \text{ 上递减}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad a \in \left[ \frac{1}{2e}, 1 \right] \quad f(x) \text{ 在 } (-\infty, \ln 2a] \text{ 上递增, 在 } [\ln 2a, +\infty) \text{ 上递减}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad a = \frac{1}{2e} \quad f(x) \text{ 在 } \mathbb{R} \text{ 上递减}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad a \in \left[ \frac{1}{2e}, \ln 2 \right] \quad f(x) \text{ 在 } (-\infty, 1) \text{ 上递增, 在 } [1, \ln 2a] \text{ 上递减, 在 } [\ln 2a, +\infty) \text{ 上递增}$$

2.

$$f(x) \geq e \ln x \quad a, \frac{x e^x - e \ln x}{(x-1)^2} \geq g'(x) \quad x \geq 0$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{e^x(x-1)^2 - \frac{e(x-1)}{x} - 2x e^x - 2 \ln x}{(x-1)^2} \geq g'(1) = 0$$

$$h(x) = e^x(x-1)^2 - \frac{e(x-1)}{x} - 2x e^x - 2 \ln x$$

$$h'(x) = e^x[(x-1)^2 - 2(x-1)] = \frac{e}{x^2} - 2e^x(x-1) = \frac{2e}{x} - e^x(x-1)^2 = \frac{e(1-2x)}{x^2} \leq 0$$

$$\therefore h(x) \text{ 在 } (0, +\infty) \text{ 上递减, 在 } x=1 \text{ 处取得最大值 } h(1) = 0 \quad x \geq 1 \text{ 时 } h(x) \leq 0$$

$$\therefore g'(x) \text{ 在 } (0, 1) \text{ 上递增, 在 } (1, +\infty) \text{ 上递减}$$

$$\therefore a, g'(1) = \frac{e}{4}$$

[illegible]

(2)

(3) 〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇(〇〇)〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇

(4)

(5) [REDACTED]

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14 2021.  $f(x) = \ln(x+2) - bx + a, g(x) = e^x - 1$

$$\mathbb{1} \otimes f(x)$$
$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \int_{x \in (-2, +\infty)} \mathcal{A}(x) \geq \frac{f(x)}{x+2} a$$

1111

$$\mathbb{1}_{b \leq 0} f(x) \leq \mathbb{1}_{b > 0} f(x) \left( -2, \frac{1}{b} - 2 \right) \leq \mathbb{1}_{b > 0} f(x) \left( \frac{1}{b} - 2, +\infty \right)$$
$$\lfloor 2 \rfloor - 1$$

1111

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x+2} - b \begin{cases} b \leq 0 \\ b > 0 \end{cases}$$
$$\forall b=0 \quad \forall X \in (-2, +\infty) \quad g(X) \geq \frac{f(X)}{X+2} \iff a \leq (X+2)(e^X - 1) - \ln(X+2) \quad (-2, +\infty)$$
$$F(x) = (x+2)(e^x - 1) - \ln(x+2) \quad (x > -2) \quad a \leq F(x)_{\min}$$

010

$$\therefore f(x) \text{ is } (-2, +\infty) \implies f(x) = \frac{1}{x+2} - b$$

$b \leq 0$        $f'(x) > 0$        $f(x)$

$$\square \quad b > 0 \quad \square \square \square \quad f'(x) = 0 \quad \square \square \quad x = \frac{1}{b} - 2 > -2 \quad \square \square \square \square$$



|         |                                  |                         |                                       |
|---------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| $x$     | $\left(-2, \frac{1}{b}-2\right)$ | $\frac{1}{b}-2$         | $\left(\frac{1}{b}-2, +\infty\right)$ |
| $f'(x)$ | +                                | 0                       | -                                     |
| $f(x)$  | $\nearrow$                       | $\square\square\square$ | $\searrow$                            |

$$\square f(x) \square \left(-2, \frac{1}{b}-2\right) \square\square\square\square\square\square \left(\frac{1}{b}-2, +\infty\right) \square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square\square\square\square\square b \leq 0 \square\square f(x) \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square b > 0 \square\square f(x) \square \left(-2, \frac{1}{b}-2\right) \square\square\square\square\square\square \left(\frac{1}{b}-2, +\infty\right) \square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square 2 \square$$

$$\square b = 0 \square\square f(x) = \ln(x+2) + a \square$$

$$\square g(x) = e^x - 1 \square\square \forall x \in (-2, +\infty) \square g(x) \geq \frac{f(x)}{x+2} \square\square\square$$

$$\therefore a \leq (x+2)(e^x - 1) - \ln(x+2) \square (-2, +\infty) \square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square F(x) = (x+2)(e^x - 1) - \ln(x+2) (x > -2) \square\square\square a \leq F(x)_{\min} \square$$

$$\therefore F(x) = e^x - 1 + (x+2)e^x - \frac{1}{x+2} = (x+3)\left(e^x - \frac{1}{x+2}\right) \square$$

$$\therefore x > -2 \square \therefore x+3 > 0 \square\square h(x) = e^x - \frac{1}{x+2} \square\square h(x) = e^x + \frac{1}{(x+2)^2} > 0 \square$$

$$\therefore h(x) \square (-2, +\infty) \square\square\square\square\square\square\square \therefore h(-1) = \frac{1}{e} - 1 < 0, h(0) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} > 0 \square$$

$$\therefore \square\square\square\square\square x_0 \in (-1, 0) \square\square\square h(x_0) = e^{x_0} - \frac{1}{x_0+2} = 0 \square\square (x_0+2)e^{x_0} = 1 \square$$

$$\square\square\square\square\square\square\square x_0 + \ln(x_0+2) = 0 \square$$

|     |             |       |                  |
|-----|-------------|-------|------------------|
| $x$ | $(-2, x_0)$ | $x_0$ | $(x_0, +\infty)$ |
|-----|-------------|-------|------------------|

|         |            |                         |            |
|---------|------------|-------------------------|------------|
| $F(x)$  | -          | 0                       | +          |
| $F'(x)$ | $\searrow$ | $\square\square\square$ | $\nearrow$ |

$$F(x)_{\min} = F(x_0) = (x_0 + 2)(e^{x_0} - 1) - \ln(x_0 + 2)$$

$$= (x_0 + 2)e^{x_0} - [2 + x_0 + \ln(x_0 + 2)] = -1$$

$$\therefore a \leq -1 \quad a \text{ 的范围 } [-1, \infty)$$

$$15 \text{ 年 } 2021 \cdot \text{ 证明 } f(x) = ae^{\ln x} \quad e = 2.71828 \dots \quad g(x) = x^2 + \ln a \quad (a > 0)$$

$$1 \text{ 年 } a = 1 \quad f(x)$$

$$2 \text{ 年 } h(x) = f(x) - g(x) \quad h(x) < 0 \quad x \in (0, 1) \quad a$$

证明

1. 证明

$$2. \left[ \frac{1}{e}, +\infty \right)$$

证明

$$1 \text{ 年 } f(x) \quad f(x) \quad f(x)$$

$$2 \text{ 年 } \frac{\ln(ae^x)}{ae^x} > \frac{\ln x}{x} \quad h(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x}$$

1.

$$\theta \quad f(x) = e^x \left( \ln x + \frac{1}{x} \right), x \in (0, +\infty)$$

$$k(x) = \ln x + \frac{1}{x} \quad k'(x) = \frac{x-1}{x^2} \quad x \in (0, 1) \quad k'(x) < 0 \quad k(x)$$

$$x \in (1, +\infty) \quad k'(x) > 0 \quad k(x) \geq k(1) = 1 > 0$$

$$e^x > 0 \quad f'(x) > 0, f(x) \quad (0, +\infty)$$





$$\lim_{a \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{a \rightarrow 1} \left(0, \frac{1}{a}\right) = (1, +\infty) \cup \left(\frac{1}{a}, 1\right).$$

□2□

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = -\ln x - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\square f(x) \geq m e^x - \frac{1}{x} + x + 1 \square\square m e^x \leq -\ln x - x - 1 = -\ln(x e^x) - 1 \square$$

$$x > 0 \quad t = x e^x \quad t = (x+1) e^x > 0 \quad t = x e^x \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} x e^x > 0 \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n t \leq -\ln t - 1 \quad \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} m \leq -\frac{\ln t + 1}{t}$$

$$g(t) = -\frac{\ln t + 1}{t} \quad t > 0 \quad g'(t) = \frac{\ln t}{t^2}.$$

$$\square \quad 0 < t < 1 \quad \square \square \quad g'(t) < 0 \quad \square \square \square \square \quad g(t) \quad \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad t > 1 \quad \square \square \quad g'(t) > 0 \quad \square \square \square \square \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad g'(t)_{\min} = g'(1) = -1 \quad \square \therefore m \leq -1.$$

$$\square\square\square\square\square\square m_{\square\square\square\square\square\square}(-\infty,-1].$$

11

□ □

$$\boxed{1} \quad \forall x \in D \quad m \leq f(x) \Leftrightarrow m \leq f(x)_{\min} \quad \boxed{}$$

$$\forall x \in D \quad m \geq f(x) \Leftrightarrow m \geq \max_{x \in D} f(x)$$

$$\exists x \in D \quad m \leq f(x) \Leftrightarrow m \leq f(x)_{\max}$$

$$\boxed{4} \quad \exists x \in D \quad m \geq f(x) \Leftrightarrow m \geq f(x)_{\min}.$$

17/02/2021, 11:00:00 AM

$$a = e^{f(x)}$$

2.  $f(x) \geq 0$   $a$

证明

1.  $f(x) \geq 1$

2.  $(-\infty, e]$

证明

1.  $f(x) = \frac{(x-1)(e^x - ex)}{x^2}$   $e^x - ex \geq 0$   $f(x)$  在  $(-\infty, e]$  上恒大于等于 1.

2.  $t = x - \ln x, x \in (0, +\infty)$   $a \leq \frac{e}{t}$   $m(t) = \frac{e}{t}$   $m(t)$  在  $(0, +\infty)$  上恒大于等于  $a$ .

1.

1.  $f(x)$  在  $(0, +\infty)$  上恒大于等于 1.

$$f(x) = \frac{xe^x - e^x}{x^2} - e + \frac{e}{x} = \frac{(x-1)e^x}{x^2} - \frac{e(x-1)}{x} = \frac{(x-1)(e^x - ex)}{x^2}$$

$$g(x) = e^x - ex, x \in (0, +\infty) \quad g'(x) = e^x - e$$

$$0 < x < 1 \quad g'(x) < 0 \quad x > 1 \quad g'(x) > 0$$

$$g(x) \text{ 在 } (0, 1) \text{ 上单调递减, 在 } (1, +\infty) \text{ 上单调递增}$$

$$g(x) \geq g(1) = 0 \quad e^x - ex \geq 0$$

$$0 < x < 1 \quad f(x) < 0 \quad x > 1 \quad f(x) > 0$$

$$f(x) \text{ 在 } (0, 1) \text{ 上单调递减, 在 } (1, +\infty) \text{ 上单调递增}$$

$$\therefore f(x) \geq 1$$

2.

$$f(x) \geq 0 \quad e^{x-\ln x} \geq a(x-\ln x)$$

$$t = x - \ln x, x \in (0, +\infty) \quad e^t \geq at$$

$$t=1-\frac{1}{x}=\frac{x-1}{x}$$

$$0 < x < 1 \implies t < 0 \implies x > 1 \implies t > 0$$

$$t = x - \ln x, x \in (0, +\infty) \quad (0, 1) \quad (1, +\infty)$$

$$x=1 \implies t_{\min}=1 \therefore t \in [1, +\infty)$$

$$\therefore a \leq \frac{e}{t}$$

$$m(t) = \frac{e}{t}, t \in [1, +\infty) \implies m'(t) = -\frac{e}{t^2} \leq 0$$

$$m(t) = \frac{e}{t} \quad t \in [1, +\infty) \implies m(t)_{\min} = m(1) = e$$

$$a \leq e$$

$$a \in (-\infty, e]$$

$$f(x) = 2ax + \ln(2-x) \quad (a \in \mathbf{R})$$

$$f(x) \leq 4a$$

$$f(x) \leq 4a \implies a \leq \frac{f(x)}{2}$$

$$a \leq \frac{f(x)}{2}$$

$$a \leq \frac{f(x)}{2}$$

$$a \leq \frac{f(x)}{2}$$

$$a \leq \frac{f(x)}{2}$$

$$a \leq \frac{f(x)}{2}$$

$$a \geq \frac{\ln(2-x)}{2(2-x)} \quad (x < 2) \implies g(x) = \frac{\ln(2-x)}{2(2-x)} \quad (x < 2) \implies g(x)_{\max} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(x) \leq 4a \implies a \leq \frac{f(x)}{2}$$

$$f(x) = 2a - \frac{1}{2-x} \quad (x < 2, a \in \mathbf{R})$$

$$\square a \leq 0 \square \square f(x) < 0, f(x) \square (-\infty, 2) \square \square \square \square \square \square f(x) \square \square \square.$$

$$\square a > 0 \square \square \square f(x) = 0 \square \square x = 2 - \frac{1}{2a} \left( 2 - \frac{1}{2a} < 2 \right) \square$$

$$\square x < 2 - \frac{1}{2a} \square \square f(x) > 0, f(x) \square \left( -\infty, 2 - \frac{1}{2a} \right) \square \square \square \square \square.$$

$$\square 2 - \frac{1}{2a} < x < 2 \square \square f(x) < 0, f(x) \square \left( 2 - \frac{1}{2a}, 2 \right) \square \square \square \square \square. f(x) \square x = 2 - \frac{1}{2a} \square \square \square \square \square \square f(x) \square \square \square \square.$$

$$f(x)_{\square \square \square} = f \left( 2 - \frac{1}{2a} \right) = 4a - 1 - \ln 2a (a > 0).$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square a \leq 0 \square \square f(x) \square \square \square \square a > 0 \square \square f(x) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square 4a - 1 - \ln 2a \square \square \square \square \square.$$

$$\square 2 \square$$

$$\square \square f(x) \leq 4a \square \square \square \square \square 2ax + \ln(2 - x) \leq 4a \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square a \geq \frac{\ln(2 - x)}{2(2 - x)} (x < 2) \square \square \square.$$

$$\square g(x) = \frac{\ln(2 - x)}{2(2 - x)} (x < 2) \square \square g'(x) = \frac{-1 + \ln(2 - x)}{2(2 - x)^2} (x < 2) \square \square \square.$$

$$\square g'(x) = 0 (x < 2) \square \square \square x = 2 - e \square \square \square.$$

$$\square x \in (-\infty, 2 - e) \square \square g'(x) > 0, g(x) \square (-\infty, 2 - e) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square x \in (2 - e, 2) \square \square g'(x) < 0, g(x) \square (2 - e, 2) \square \square \square \square \square.$$

$$\therefore g(x)_{\max} = g(x)_{\square \square \square} = g(2 - e) = \frac{1}{2e}.$$

$$\therefore a \square \square \square \square \square \square \left[ \frac{1}{2e}, +\infty \right).$$

$$19 \square \square 2021 \cdot \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square f(x) = (x - k - 1)e^x \square \square \square e \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square 1 \square \square k = -1 \square \square \square \square \square f(x) \square \square \square \square \square$$



2.  $g(x) = f(x) + e^2$   $x \in (0, +\infty)$   $k$

3.  $f(x) > 3x$   $x \in \mathbf{R}$   $k$

1.

1.  $\frac{1}{e}$

2.  $2 \cup [e^2 - 1, +\infty)$

3. -2.

1.

1.  $f(x)$

2.  $g(x)$   $k \leq 0$   $g(0) < 0$   $k > 0$   $g(x)_{\min} = g(k)$

$g(k) > 0$   $g(k) = 0$   $g(k) < 0$   $g(x)$   $x \in (0, +\infty)$

3.  $k < x - 1 - \frac{3x}{e^x}$   $h(x) = x - 1 - \frac{3x}{e^x}$   $h'(x) = \frac{e^x + 3x - 3}{e^x}$   $m(x) = e^x + 3x - 3$   $\exists x_0 \in \left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$

$m(x_0) = 0$   $h(x)_{\min} = h(x_0)$   $h(x_0) > k$ .

1.

$k = -1$   $f(x) = xe^x$   $f'(x) = (x+1)e^x$

$\therefore x \in (-\infty, -1)$   $f'(x) < 0$   $x \in (-1, +\infty)$   $f'(x) > 0$

$\therefore f(x)$   $(-\infty, -1)$   $(-1, +\infty)$

$\therefore f(x)$   $f(-1) = -\frac{1}{e}$ .

2.

$g(x) = (x - k - 1)e^x + e^2$   $g'(x) = (x - k)e^x$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty, k) & g'(x) < 0 \\ x \in (k, +\infty) & g'(x) > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore g(x) \begin{cases} (-\infty, k) & \text{decreasing} \\ (k, +\infty) & \text{increasing} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \begin{cases} k \leq 0 & g(x) \text{ on } (0, +\infty) \text{ is increasing} \\ g(x) \text{ on } (0, +\infty) \text{ is increasing} & g(0) < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -k-1+\theta^2 < 0 \\ k > \theta^2-1 > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \begin{cases} k > 0 & g(x) \text{ on } (0, k) \text{ is decreasing} \\ & \text{on } (k, +\infty) \text{ is increasing} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} g(k) > 0 \\ 0 < k < 2 & g(x)_{\min} = g(k) > 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} g(x) \text{ on } (0, +\infty) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} g(k) = 0 \\ k = 2 & g(x) \text{ on } (0, +\infty) \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} g(k) < 0 \\ k > 2 & g(k+1) = \theta^2 > 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} g(k) & g(k+1) < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore g(x) \begin{cases} (k, k+1) & \\ g(0) = -k-1+\theta^2 \leq 0 & k \geq \theta^2-1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} k = 2 \\ k \geq \theta^2-1 & g(x) \text{ on } (0, +\infty) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} k \end{cases} \begin{cases} 2 \cup [\theta^2-1, +\infty) \end{cases}$$

3

$$\begin{cases} f(x) > 3x \\ x \in \mathbf{R} \end{cases} \begin{cases} (x-k-1)e^x > 3x \\ x \in \mathbf{R} \end{cases} \begin{cases} k < x-1-\frac{3x}{e^x} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} h(x) = x-1-\frac{3x}{e^x} \\ h'(x) = 1-\frac{3-3x}{e^x} = \frac{e^x+3x-3}{e^x} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} m(x) = e^x+3x-3 \\ m'(x) = e^x+3 > 0 \end{cases} \therefore m(x) \text{ on } \mathbf{R} \text{ is increasing}$$

$$\begin{cases} m\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{e}-\frac{3}{2} > 0 \\ m\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = \sqrt[4]{e}-\frac{9}{4} < 0 \end{cases} \therefore \exists x_0 \in \left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \text{ such that } m(x_0) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} e^{x_0}+3x_0-3=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \in (-\infty, x_0) & h(x) < 0 \\ x \in (x_0, +\infty) & h(x) > 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\square\square \frac{e^{t-1}}{t} \geq 1 \square\square\square\square\square.$$

□1□

$$\square\square\square a = \frac{1}{e} \square\square f(x) = \frac{1}{e} \left( \frac{e^x}{x} - x + \ln x \right) \square\square\square\square\square (0, +\infty) \square$$

$$\square\square f'(x) = \frac{1}{e} \left( \frac{xe^x - e^x}{x^2} - 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) = \frac{xe^x - e^x - x^2 + x}{ex^2} = \frac{(x-1)(e^x - x)}{ex^2} \square$$

$$\square g(x) = e^x - x, x > 0 \square\square\square g'(x) = e^x - 1 > 0 \square\square g'(x) \square (0, +\infty) \square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square\square g(x) > g(0) = 1 > 0 \square$$

$$\square f'(x) > 0 \square\square\square x > 1 \square\square f'(x) < 0 \square\square\square 0 < x < 1 \square$$

$$\square\square\square\square f(x) \square\square\square\square\square\square\square (1, +\infty) \square\square\square\square\square\square\square (0, 1) .$$

□2□

$$\square\square\square\square\square\square f(x) \geq 0 \square\square\square e^{x-\ln x-1} \geq a(x-\ln x) \square\square\square\square$$

$$\square t(x) = x - \ln x, x > 0 \square\square\square t'(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x-1}{x} \square$$

$$\square t'(x) > 0 \square\square\square x > 1 \square\square t'(x) < 0 \square\square\square 0 < x < 1 \square$$

$$\square\square t(x) \square (0, 1) \square\square\square\square\square\square\square (1, +\infty) \square\square\square\square\square\square\square t(x) \geq t(1) = 1 \square$$

$$\square\square\square\square e^{t-1} \geq at \square\square\square\square\square \frac{e^{t-1}}{t} \geq a \square\square\square\square$$

$$\square\square 1 \square\square\square\square\square x > 0 \square\square g(x) = e^x - x > 1 \square\square\square e^x > x+1 \square\square \frac{e^x}{x+1} > 1 \square$$

$$\square t-1 \square\square\square\square\square\square x \square\square\square \frac{e^{t-1}}{t} > 1 \square$$



□2□

$$\square\square\square g(x) \geq f(x) \quad (0, +\infty) \quad \square\square\square\square$$

$$\square e^{2x} - \frac{1 + \ln x}{x} \geq a \quad \square\square\square\square$$

$$\square h(x) = e^{2x} - \frac{1 + \ln x}{x} \quad \square x \in (0, +\infty) \quad \square$$

$$h(x) = 2e^{2x} + \frac{\ln x}{x^2} = \frac{2x^2 e^{2x} + \ln x}{x^2} \quad \square$$

$$\square \varphi(x) = 2x^2 e^{2x} + \ln x, \varphi'(x) = 4x(1+x)e^{2x} + \frac{1}{x} > 0, x \in (0, +\infty) \quad \square$$

$$\therefore \varphi(x) \square\square\square (0, +\infty) \square\square\square\square\square\square \varphi(e^2) = \frac{2e^{2e^2}}{e^4} - 2 < 0, \varphi(1) = 2e^2 > 0 \quad \square$$

$$\therefore \exists x_0 \in (e^2, 1) \quad \square\square\square \varphi(x_0) = 2x_0^2 e^{2x_0} + \ln x_0 = 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square x \in (0, x_0), h(x) < 0, h(x) \quad \square\square\square\square\square$$

$$x \in (x_0, +\infty), h(x) > 0, h(x) \quad \square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square\square\square h(x)_{\min} = h(x_0) = e^{2x_0} - \frac{1 + \ln x_0}{x_0} \quad \square$$

$$\square\square\square \varphi(x_0) = 2x_0^2 e^{2x_0} + \ln x_0 = 0 \quad \square$$

$$2x_0 e^{2x_0} + \frac{\ln x_0}{x_0} = 0 \quad \square 2x_0 e^{2x_0} = -\frac{\ln x_0}{x_0} = \ln \frac{1}{x_0} e^{\frac{1}{x_0}}.$$

$$\square\square\square y = xe^x \quad \square (0, +\infty) \quad \square\square\square\square$$

$$\square\square\square 2x_0 = \ln \frac{1}{x_0} \quad \square \therefore e^{2x_0} = \frac{1}{x_0} \quad \square$$



$$\therefore ax^2 \leq \frac{e^x + x^2 - x - 1}{x} \quad (0 < x < +\infty)$$

$$h(x) = \frac{e^x + x^2 - x - 1}{x^3}$$

$$\therefore h'(x) = \frac{(e^x + 2x - 1)x^3 - 3x^2(e^x + x^2 - x - 1)}{x^6} = \frac{(e^x + 2x - 1)x - 3(e^x + x^2 - x - 1)}{x^4} = \frac{(x - 3)(e^x - x - 1)}{x^4}$$

$$e^x - x - 1 > 0 \quad h'(x) = 0 \quad x = 3$$

$$x > 3 \quad h'(x) > 0 \quad \therefore h(x) = \frac{e^x + x^2 - x - 1}{x^3} \quad (3 < +\infty)$$

$$0 < x \leq 3 \quad h'(x) < 0 \quad \therefore h(x) = \frac{e^x + x^2 - x - 1}{x^3} \quad (0, 3)$$

$$x = 3 \quad h(x) \quad h(x)_{\min} = h(3) = \frac{e^3 + 5}{27} \quad \therefore a \in \left(-\infty, \frac{e^3 + 5}{27}\right]$$

23 2021  $y = h(x)^{k(x)}$

$$\ln y = \ln h(x)^{k(x)} = k(x) \ln h(x) \quad \frac{y'}{y} = k'(x) \ln h(x) + k(x) \frac{h'(x)}{h(x)}$$

$$y' = h(x)^{k(x)} \left[ k'(x) \ln h(x) + k(x) \frac{h'(x)}{h(x)} \right] \quad f(x) = x^x \quad (x \in (0, +\infty)) \quad g(x) = \frac{a}{2} x^2 + \frac{1}{2} \quad (a \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$y = f(x) \quad x = 1$$

$$\forall x \in (0, +\infty) \quad f(x) \geq g(x) \quad a$$

$$[1, 2]$$

$$y = x$$

$$(-\infty, 1]$$

$$[2, \infty)$$



□□□

□1□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

□2□□□□□□  $f(1) \geq g(1)$  □□□□□□  $a \leq 1$  □□□□□□  $a \leq 1$  □□□□□□□□□□□□  $F(x) = f(x) - g(x)$  □□□□□□  $F(x)$  □□□

$M(x) = F(x)$  □□□□□□□□  $F(x)$  □□□□□□□□  $F(x)$  □□□□□□

□1□

□  $y = f(x) = x^x$  □□□□□  $h(x) = x$  □  $k(x) = x$

□□□□□□□□□□□□  $f(x) = x^x(\ln x + 1)$  □

□□  $f(1) = 1$  □□  $f(1) = 1$  □

□□□□□□  $y = f(x)$  □  $x = 1$  □□□□□□□□  $y = x$

□2□

□□□□□□□□□□□□  $\forall x \in (0, +\infty), f(x) \geq g(x)$  □□□□□□  $f(1) \geq g(1)$  □□□  $a \leq 1$

□□□□□□□□  $a \leq 1$  □□□□  $\forall x \in (0, +\infty), f(x) \geq g(x)$  □□□□□□

□□  $F(x) = f(x) - g(x)$  □  $x \in (0, +\infty)$  □

□  $F(x) = f(x) - g(x) = x^x(\ln x + 1) - ax$  □

□  $M(x) = F(x) = x^x(\ln x + 1) - ax, x \in (0, +\infty)$  □

□□  $M(x) = x^x(\ln x + 1)^2 + x^{x-1} - a = e^{x \ln x}(\ln x + 1)^2 + e^{(x-1) \ln x} - a$  □

□□  $x-1$  □  $\ln x$  □□□□□□  $(x-1) \ln x \cdot 0$  □□□□  $e^{(x-1) \ln x} \geq 1 \geq a$  □

□  $e^{x \ln x}(\ln x + 1)^2 \geq 0$  □□□□  $M(x) \geq 0$  □□□□  $M(x)$  □  $F(x)$  □  $(0, +\infty)$  □□□□□□

□□□  $F(1) = 0$  □□□□□□  $x \in (0, 1)$  □□□  $F(x) < F(1) = 0$  □□□  $x \in (1, +\infty)$  □□□  $F(x) > F(1) = 0$  .





1  $f(x)$

2  $g(x) = x \ln x + 1$   $f[g(x)] \geq f(x)$   $x \in (0, +\infty)$

1

$(-\infty, 0]$

1  $f(x) = \frac{x-a}{x}$   $a \leq 0$   $a > 0$

2  $h(x) = g(x) - x = x \ln x - x + 1$   $h(x)_{\min} = 0$   $x \ln x + 1 \geq x$  1

1

$f(x) = x - a \ln x - 1$   $(0, +\infty)$   $f(x) = 1 - \frac{a}{x} = \frac{x-a}{x}$

$a \leq 0$   $f(x) > 0$   $f(x)$   $(0, +\infty)$

$a > 0$   $f(x) = 0$   $x = a$

$x \in (0, a)$   $f(x) < 0$   $f(x)$   $(0, a)$

$x \in (a, +\infty)$   $f(x) > 0$   $f(x)$   $(a, +\infty)$

2

$g(x) = x \ln x + 1$   $f[g(x)] \geq f(x)$   $x \in (0, +\infty)$

$g(x) = x \ln x + 1$   $g'(x) = \ln x + 1$

$x \in (0, \frac{1}{e})$   $g'(x) < 0$   $g(x)$

$x \in (\frac{1}{e}, +\infty)$   $g'(x) < 0$   $g(x)$



□1□

$$\square\square\square f'(x) = e^x - 1 - x \quad f''(x) = e^x - 1 \quad \square$$

$$\square\square x \geq 0 \quad \square \therefore e^x - 1 \geq 0 \quad \square \quad f''(x) \geq 0 \quad \square\square\square f'(x) \quad \square\square\square [0, +\infty) \quad \square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square\square\square f'(0) = 0 \quad \square \therefore f''(x) \geq 0 \quad \square\square\square [0, +\infty) \quad \square\square\square\square\square$$

$$f(x) \quad \square\square\square [0, +\infty) \quad \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square f(0) = 1 \quad \square$$

$$\therefore f(x) \geq f(0) = 1 \quad \square\square\square$$

□2□

$$\square2\square g(x) = e^x - 1 - x - x^2 + a(1 - \cos x) \quad \square$$

$$g'(x) = e^x - 1 - 2x + a \sin x \quad g'(0) = 0 \quad \square$$

$$g''(x) = e^x - 2 + a \cos x \quad g''(0) = a - 1 \quad \square$$

$$\square i \square\square a = 1 \quad \square\square g''(x) = e^x - \sin x \quad \square$$

$$\square x \geq 0 \quad \square g''(x) \geq 0 \quad \square g'(x) \quad \square\square\square [0, +\infty) \quad \square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square\square\square g'(0) = 0 \quad \square \therefore g''(x) \geq 0 \quad \square\square\square g'(x) \quad \square\square\square [0, +\infty) \quad \square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square\square g'(0) = 0 \quad \square \therefore g'(x) \geq 0 \quad \square$$

$$\therefore g(x) \quad \square\square\square [0, +\infty) \quad \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square g(0) = 0 \quad \square \therefore g(x) \geq 0 \quad \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square x \leq 0 \quad \square\square g''(x) = e^x - 2 + a \cos x \leq 0 \quad \square \therefore g'(x) \quad \square\square\square (-\infty, 0] \quad \square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square\square g'(0) = 0 \quad \square \therefore g'(x) \geq 0 \quad \square\square\square g(x) \quad \square\square\square (-\infty, 0] \quad \square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square\square g(0) = 0 \quad \square \therefore g(x) \leq 0 \quad \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square\square\square\square a>1\square\square\square\square x\in\left(-\frac{\pi}{2},0\right)\square\square\sin x<0\square\square g''(x)=e^x-\sin x>0\square$$

$$\therefore g'(x)\square\square\square\square\left(-\frac{\pi}{2},0\right)\square\square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square\square g'(0)=a-1>0\square\square g'\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)=e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}}-2<0\square$$

$$\therefore\exists x_0\in\left(-\frac{\pi}{2},0\right)\square\square g'(x_0)=0\square$$

$$\square\square x\in\left(-\frac{\pi}{2},x_0\right)\square\square g'(x)<0\square$$

$$\square\square x\in(x_0,0)\square\square g'(x)>0\square$$

$$\therefore g'(x)\square\square\left(-\frac{\pi}{2},x_0\right)\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square(x_0,0)\square\square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square\square\square g'(0)=0\square\square\therefore g'(x_0)<0\square$$

$$\square\square x\in(x_0,0)\square\square g'(x)<0\square\square g'(x)\square(x_0,0)\square\square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square\square g'(0)=0\square\square\therefore\square\square x\in(x_0,0)\square\square g'(x)>0\square\square\square\square\square g'(x)\geq 0\square\square\square$$

$$\square\square\square\square\square 0< a<1\square\square g'(x)=e^x-2+a\cos x\leq e^x-2+a\square$$

$$\square\square e^x-2+a<0\square\square x<\ln(2-a)\square$$

$$\therefore\square\square x\in(0,\ln(2-a))\square\square g'(x)<0\square$$

$$\therefore g'(x)\square(0,\ln(2-a))\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square g'(0)=0\square$$

$$\therefore g'(x)<0\square(0,\ln(2-a))\square\square\square\square\square\square$$







28 2021 · ·  $f(x) = e^x + x \ln x - k(x+1)^2 - x+1$

1  $e^x \geq ex$

2  $x > 0$   $f(x) \geq 0$   $k$

1

2  $\frac{e}{4}$

1  $g(x) = e^x - ex$

2  $f(1) \geq 0 \Rightarrow k \leq \frac{e}{4}$   $e^x + x \ln x - \frac{e}{4}(x+1)^2 - x+1 \geq 0$

1

$g(x) = e^x - ex$   $g'(x) = e^x - e$

$g'(x) > 0$   $x > 1$   $g'(x) < 0$   $x < 1$

$g(x)$   $(-\infty, 1)$   $(1, +\infty)$

$g(x)_{\min} = g(1) = 0 \Rightarrow g(x) \geq 0 \Rightarrow e^x \geq ex$

2

$f(1) \geq 0 \Rightarrow k \leq \frac{e}{4}$   $k$   $\frac{e}{4}$

$e^x + x \ln x - \frac{e}{4}(x+1)^2 - x+1 \geq 0$

$h(x) = e^x + x \ln x - \frac{e}{4}(x+1)^2 - x+1$

$h'(x) = e^x + \ln x + 1 - \frac{e}{2}(x+1) - 1 = e^x + \ln x - \frac{e}{2}(x+1) \Rightarrow h'(x) = e^x + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{e}{2}$

$x \in (1, +\infty)$   $h'(x) = e^x + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{e}{2} \geq e + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{e}{2} > 0$



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